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## NOTES ON KATAHDIN PLANTS


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During the latter part of July and the fore part of August of the summer of 1929 it was my privilege to spend approximately three weeks at Mt. Katahdin, Maine. Collections were made of the various plants met with, both in the better known regions of the Mountain and also in such little traversed portions as the Northwest Basin and the cirque containing Klondike Pond. The following is a list of those plants collected concerning which I find no reference in published lists and notes dealing with the flora of the upper slopes of Katahdin. Thanks are due to Professor M. L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium for his kindness in checking identifications. Specimens are deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and in the writer's private collection.

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br. One small clump in a crevice of the cliffs of the north wall of the North Basin at an altitude of about 3600 feet. The fronds were in fruiting condition at the time of collection, July 26.

Dicksonia punctilobula Michx. Abundant along the trail just below Basin Pond Camp, 2400 feet.

Equisetum sylvaticum L. Sterile stalks abundant in the grass at the head of Klondike Pond, 3440 feet.

Pinus Strobus L. One small specimen, 10 inches high, on the floor of the North Basin at approximately 3300 feet. This little tree was growing in the shelter of a rock in company with such plants as *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, var. *minus*, *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* and scrub birch. It appeared in flourishing condition and had much new growth.

Sparganium angustifolium Michx. Occurring very sparingly in the shallow water near the outlet of Lake Cowles, Northwest Basin, 2860 feet. Also found in the shallow water along the north shore of Lower Basin Pond, 2460 feet.

CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS (Michx.) Beauv., var. ACUMINATA Vasey. According to my collections this is the variety of *C. canadensis* occurring commonly on the Mountain along the ponds, slides and walls. It is very abundant in the open at the head of Klondike Pond. *C. canadensis* appears in lists of Katahdin plants,[1 2] and possibly a reëxamination of this older material might reveal the specimens to be var. *acuminata*.

GLYCERIA STRIATA (Lam.) Hitchc., var. STRICTA (Scribn.) Fernald. This is the northern variety of *Glyceria striata* (*G. nervata* (Willd.) Trin.) and was found on the north wall of the North Basin at an elevation of approximately 3700 feet. *G. nervata* is mentioned in Fernald's list[2] as occurring at Chimney Pond.

CAREX INTUMESCENS Rudge, var. FERNALDII Bailey. Found along the trail from Chimney to Basin Ponds at about 2500 feet. *C. intumescens* is listed by Harvey[3] from the North and Northwest Basins, and from Dry Pond.

CAREX PAUPERCULA Michx., var. IRRIGUA (Wahlenb.) Fernald. Occurring in the sphagnum along the southern shore of Lower Basin Pond, 2460 feet. Also in a small, boggy area at the head of Klondike Pond, 3440 feet.

CAREX LEPTONERVIA Fernald. In the open, grassy area at the head of Klondike Pond, 3440 feet. Also along the southern shore of Lower Basin Pond, 2460 feet.

SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS Muhl., var. GEORGIANUS (Harper) Fernald. In the opening about Chimney Pond Camp, 2914 feet.

JUNCUS TENUIS Willd., var. WILLIAMSII Fernald. In the opening about Chimney Pond Camp, 2914 feet.

JUNCUS EFFUSUS L., var. PYLAEI (Laharpe) Fern. & Wieg. In the opening about Chimney Pond Camp, 2914 feet.

SALIX ARCTOPHILA Cockerell. In moist sphagnous banks of the wall above Klondike Pond at approximately 3700 feet. This is a characteristic shrub of Greenland, Labrador and western Newfoundland, and Professor Fernald informs me that it has not been previously collected south of the Shickshock Mts. of Gaspé. It is therefore new to New England.

CERASTIUM VULGATUM L. Introduced near Chimney Pond Camp, 2914 feet.

NYMPHAEA RUBRODISCA (Morong) Greene. Found sparingly along the eastern shore of Lake Cowles, Northwest Basin, and also in the shallow water near the outlet, 2860 feet. Although at a comparative high altitude Lake Cowles has surprisingly warm water and supports the most extensive aquatic vegetation of any of the ponds of Mt. Katahdin. Davis Pond, also in the Northwest Basin, and at the

[1] Lamson-Scribner, F. Mt. Kataadn and Its Flora. Bot. Gaz. **17**: 46–54. 1892.
[2] Fernald, M. L. Vascular Plants of Mt. Katahdin. RHODORA **3**: 166–177. 1901.
[3] Harvey, L. H. An Ecological Excursion to Mt. Ktaadn. RHODORA **5**: 41–52. 1903.

same elevation as Lake Cowles, is icy cold and seems practically devoid of aquatic plant life.

POTENTILLA MONSPELIENSIS L. Found along the shore of Lower Basin Pond, 2460 feet.

EPILOBIUM ADENOCAULON Haussk. One specimen was found in the region intermediate between Lower and Upper Basin Ponds, 2460 feet.

OENOTHERA PUMILA L. Found along the shore of Lower Basin Pond, 2460 feet.

CIRCAEA ALPINA L. Growing rather abundantly in the shade of balsam at the edge of the grassy area at the head of Klondike Pond, 3440 feet. In bud upon July 22.

ANDROMEDA GLAUCOPHYLLA Link. Abundant in sphagnum on the wall above Klondike Pond, 3600 feet to 3900 feet. There are rather extensive boggy areas upon this gently sloping wall, characterized by such bog plants as *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Kalmia polifolia*, etc.

ASTER PUNICEUS L., var. OLIGOCEPHALUS Fernald. Found commonly in the grassy area at the head of Klondike Pond, 3440 feet. According to Professor Fernald, this plant is common in southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gaspé Mts., and it also occurs in the White Mts. of New Hampshire. It has not been previously reported from Katahdin.

ASTER PUNICEUS L., var. PERLONGUS Fernald. Found along the trail between Chimney and Basin Ponds, not far from the latter. This, Professor Fernald informs me, is the first collection other than the original from Table Top Mt., Gaspé. It is therefore new to New England.

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# AIRA SPICATA, LINN, AND THE APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RULES

OLIVER ATKINS FARWELL

IN RHODORA for October, 1929, Mr. K. K. Mackenzie, using the Vienna Code, Article 51 (2) and Article 56, argues that *Aira spicata* L., Sp. Pl. p. 64, is invalidated by *Aira spicata* L., l. c., p. 63, hence *Trisetum spicatum* (L.) Richter, based on the former, is also invalid.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, commenting in RHODORA for December, 1929, on the above paper by Mackenzie, argues under Article 50 of the International Rules, that the second *Aira spicata* L. was validated when Linn corrected, in an erratum, the first *Aira spicata* and changed it to *Aira Indica*, claiming that this makes the first *A. spicata* universally regarded as nonvalid.